

二七 帮國政府第二次聲明 一一九三七年  
八月十五日

帝國政府東西永遠ノ平和ヲ尊念シ、且文爾等ノ親善提携ニ力ヲ效セルコト  
久シキニ及ヘリ。然ルニ南京政府ハ特日抗日ヲ以テ國情昂揚ト政情開化ノ  
具ニ供シ、自日間ノ過信ト帝國ノ實力脅禦ノ風潮ト相俟テ、更ニ赤化勢  
力ト苟合シテ反日侮日愈々甚シク、以テ帝國ニ敵對セントスルノ氣運ヲ臻  
成セリ。近年紅軍力惹起セル不祥事件何レセ之ニ因由セサルナシ、今次虐  
襲ノ機端モ亦此ノ如キ氣勢カ其ノ爆發點ヲ偶々永定河畔ニヒタルニヤ  
ス。洲州ニ於ケル神人共ニ許ササル殘虐事件ノ因由亦茲ニ存ス、實ニ中華  
支ニ於テハ支那們ノ挑戰前行ニ因ニ帝國臣民ノ生命財産既ニ危殆ニ  
シ我居屯民ハ多氣惱々トシテ姦計セル安住ノ地ヲ涙ヲ含ンテ遂ニ一時撤退  
スルノ已ムナキニ至レリ。

「ミレハ其の事生以次屢々聲明シタル如ク、帝國ハ隱忍ニ隱忍ヲ云不眞  
ノ不據大テ方針トシ、勢、テ平和苟且局地的ニ處センコトヲ企圖シ、平  
津地方ニ於ケル支那軍民次ノ挑戰及不法行爲ニ對シテモ、我力支那電氣  
ハ更過線ノ過誤及地力居留民保護ノ爲眞ニ已ムヲ繼サル自衛行動ニ出テタ

ルニ通キズ。而モ當ニ政府ハ夙ニ南京政府ニ對シテ挑戦の言動ノ即時停止ト現地日本ヲ妨害セサル事往々テ時起シタルニモハラス南京政府ハ發力ノ告ヲ極力サルノミナラス却テ益々我方ニ對シ戰備ヲ高ヘ、我軍ノ氣力も更に強ラ破リテ腹ミルコトナク、軍ヲ北上セシムテ我力支那軍事部軍事處ヲ脅威シ、又漢口、上海ソノ他ニ於テハ兵ヲ集メテ愈々挑戦的態度ヲ露骨ニシテ上海ニ於テハ遂ニ我ニ向ツテ砲火ヲ開キ帝國軍艦ニ對シテ爆轟ヲ加フルニ至レリ。此ノ如ク支那側カ帝國ヲ輕侮シ不法暴行致ラサルナク全支ニ亘ル我力専留民ノ生命財産危殆ニ逼ルニ及シテハ帝國トシテハ最早隱忍ソノ限度ニ達シ支那軍ノ暴戾ヲ口撻シ以テノ京政府ノ反省ヲ促ス爲今マ斯時タル措置ヲトルノ已ムナキニ至レリ。

此ノ如キハ東洋平和ヲ念顧シ日支ノ共存共榮ヲ望スル帝國トシテ衷心ヨリ遺憾トスル所ナリ。然レトモ帝國ノ庶民スル所ハ日支ノ提携ニ在リ、コレカ等支那ニ於ケル排外抗日運動ヲ根絶シ今次事變ノ如マ不祥事發生ノ根因ヲ芟除スルト共ニ日本支ニ之國ノ和平提携ノ實ヲ覺ケントスルノ外他無ナク、固ヨリ臺末を領土の我國ヲ有スルモノニアラス。又支那之民ヲシテ抗日ニ關ラシムツツアル南京政府及国民黨ノ勢はヲ但サントスルモ、無モ

ノ一役大衆ニ對シテハ何等微末ヲ有スルモノニアラス且列  
ハ長老ノ努力ヲ惜マサルヘキハ實ヲ俟タサル所ナリ。

卷ノ三

文書ノ出所並ニ成立ニセスル聲明書

自分、林馨ハ外務省文書課長ノ職ニ居ル者ナル處茲ニ添付ヤラレタ  
ル日本語ニ依ツテ書カレ三頁ヨリ成ル帝國政府第二次聲明一九三七年  
八月十七日ト題スル書類ハ日本政府（外務省）ノ保管ニ係ル公文  
書ノ正確ニシテ眞實ナル爲シナルヲ證明ス

昭二十二年四月八日 於東京

林

馨

右署名捺印ハ自分ノ面前ニ於テ爲サレタリ

同日於同所

立會人

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部

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STATEMENT OF THE JAPANESE GOVERNMENT

DATED AUGUST 15TH, 1937.

The Imperial Japanese Government, in its desire to secure permanent peace in East Asia, has always striven to promote friendship and cooperation between Japan and China. However, an atmosphere of hostility towards Japan has been created through China by anti-Japanese agitations used as an instrument by the Nanking Government to arouse public opinion and to enhance its own political power. The Chinese, over-confident of their national strength, contemptuous of our power, and also in league with the Communists, have assumed toward Japan an increasingly arrogant and insulting attitude. Herein lies the cause of all untoward events which have arisen repeatedly during recent years.

The present Incident is but the inevitable outcome of this situation. Dynamite had been ignited; the inevitable explosion merely happened to occur on the banks of the Yinting. The terrible Tungchow massacre is also traceable to the same cause. In South and Central China, Japanese lives and property have been so jeopardized that our people have been compelled to evacuate, abandoning everything they had acquired after years of incessant toil.

As <sup>it</sup> has been frequently declared since the outbreak of the

present Incident, the Japanese Government, exercising utmost patience and restraint, have steadfastly pursued a policy of non-aggravation of the situation, and has endeavoured to reach a settlement locally and in a peaceful manner. In the Peiping and Tientsin area, our Garrison, in the face of countless Chinese provocations and lawless actions, has done no more than was absolutely necessary to secure lines of communications and to protect Japanese nationals there.

On the other hand, our Government advised the Nanking Government to put an immediate stop to all provocative acts and to refrain from obstructing the negotiations being conducted on the spot. The Nanking Government not only refused to follow our counsel, but proceeded toward the completion of war-like preparations against us. In flagrant violation of solemn military agreements, the Chinese moved vast armies northward, menacing our Garrison, and concentrated troops in and around Shanghai. Their provocative attitude became more clearly defined at Hankow. Finally at Shanghai, the Chinese opened fire upon our Naval Headquarters and bombed our warships from the air.

In this manner have the Chinese insulted our Government, committed acts of unpardonable atrocity against our country, and gravely endangered the lives and property of our nationals throughout China. They have finally exhausted the patience of the Japanese Government. It has thus become imperative to take

drastic measures in order to chastise the lawless Chinese troops and to impress upon the Nanking Government the necessity for reconsideration of its attitude toward Japan.

That matters should have come to this pass is deeply deplored by the Japanese Government which earnestly desires the maintenance of peace in the Orient and sincerely hopes for the attainment of common prosperity and public welfare in Japan and China. The aim of the Japanese Government is none other than the realization of Sino-Japanese cooperation. Their only desire is to eradicate the anti-foreign and anti-Japanese movement rampant in China, and completely to eliminate the fundamental causes of unfortunate incidents such as the present one, with a view to bringing about truly harmonious collaboration among Japan, Manchoukuo and China.

Needless to say, the Japanese Government harbours no territorial designs. Its sole intention is to bring to reason the Nanking Government and the Kuomintang Party, both of which have persistently incited anti-Japanese sentiments among the Chinese people. The Japanese bear no ill-will toward the innocent Chinese masses. In conclusion we hereby state that the Japanese Government will spare no efforts in safeguarding foreign rights and interests in China.

C E R T I F I C A T E

Statement of Source and Authenticity

I, WAYASHI, Knoru, Chief of the Archives Section, Japanese Foreign Office, hereby certify that the document hereto attached in English consisting of 2 pages and entitled "Statement of the Japanese Government, August 15th, 1937." is an exact and true copy of an official document of the Japanese Foreign Office.

Certified at Tokyo,  
on this 8th day of April 1947.

-(Signed) K. Hayashi  
Signature of Official

Witness: (Signed) K. Urabe